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**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES**

MAILED

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Technology Center 2100

Application Number: 09/902,729
Filing Date: July 12, 2001
Appellant(s): RUVOLO ET AL.

International Business Machines Corporation
For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the appeal brief filed 27 July 2007 appealing from the Office action mailed 08 November 2006. Defective appeal briefs were filed 5/24/07 and 2/27/07.

(1) Real Party in Interest

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

(3) Status of Claims

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

(4) Status of Amendments After Final

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is correct.

(7) Claims Appendix

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

(8) Evidence Relied Upon

6,708,202	SHUMAN et al.	03-2004
2002/0116,505	HIGGINS et al.	08-2002
6,990,513	BELFIORE et al.	01-2006

Art Unit: 2145

6,704,303 BOWMAN-AMUAH 03-2004

6,347,307 SANDHU et al. 02-2002

(9) Grounds of Rejection

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 1-4, 7-14, 18-23, 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Shuman et al. (6,708,202).

3. For claims 1, 10, Shuman teaches a method and system (abstract) for automatically retrieving and rendering information regarding a source of incoming communications (col. 1, line 1 – col. 5, line 35 and col. 18, line 10 – col. 19, line 10), said method comprising a plurality of steps, one or more of said steps implemented locally or remotely (col. 4, lines 20-35), said method comprising:

- a. Receiving an incoming communication from a source intended for one or more recipients (Fig. 3; Fig. 9, #910), said incoming communications comprising a plurality of communication types further comprising at least one of e-mail, telephone, fax, IM, collaborative message, or combination thereof (col. 3, lines 60-65 and col. 6, lines 30-50);

Art Unit: 2145

- b. Detecting identity of said source (Fig. 9, #915 and #920; col. 11, lines 24-30; col. 12, lines 15-20 and lines 45-55);
 - c. Retrieving from a database (col. 16, lines 40-45), data regarding said detected source (col. 16, lines 3-6), and extracting data comprising any of, or a combination of, the following information: to-do entries, future and past events, journal entries, and profile information (col. 11, lines 25-30; col. 13, lines 33-35 and col. 15, line 55 – col. 16, line 5);
 - d. Summarizing said extracted data (Fig. 9, #925; col. 14, line 25 – col. 15, line 15);
 - e. Notifying said one or more recipients of said incoming communication (Figs. 4-6); and
 - f. Rendering said data in one or more electronic devices associated with said one or more recipients of said incoming communication (Fig. 7, #720 and #730).
4. For claim 2, Shuman teaches that said combination of retrieved data comprises the following information: to-do entries, future and past event entries (col. 13, lines 34-36).
5. For claim 3, Shuman teaches that said incoming communication is sent via any of the following: sockets, Java Messaging Queue (JMQ), remote procedure call (RPC) or remote method invocation (RMI) (Fig. 1, #30 and #34; Fig. 3, #320, wherein MAPI messaging systems utilize sockets).
6. For claim 4, Shuman teaches that said step of extracting data is performed over one or more networks (col. 4, lines 25-35).
7. For claims 7, 11, 19, Shuman teaches that said data is extracted from any of the following databases: an event database containing one or more recorded events, a to-do database containing

Art Unit: 2145

one or more actions to be performed, a journal database containing one or more journal entries, or a profile database containing one or more profiles associated with one or more clients (col. 1, lines 30-40; col. 4, lines 10-20; col. 9, lines 5-20; and col. 11, lines 20-30).

8. For claims 8, 12, Shuman teaches extracting additional data related to said detected source from the World Wide Web (WWW) (col. 4, lines 25-35).

9. For claims 9, 13, Shuman teaches that said extracted data includes said profile data (col. 10, lines 30-35).

10. For claim 14, Shuman teaches a system (abstract) for automatic retrieval and rendering of information related to one or more sources (col. 1, line 1 – col. 5, line 35; col. 18, line 10 – col. 19, line 10), said system comprising:

- a. One or more databases (Fig. 1, #33) storing information related to one or more sources (col. 14, lines 15-20), said databases accessible over one or more networks (Fig. 1, #12 and #13);
- b. One or more device agents (Fig. 1, #34; Figs. 3 and 4) detecting incoming communications from said sources (Fig. 9, #910), said incoming communications comprising a plurality of communication types further comprising at least one of e-mail, telephone, fax, IM, collaborative message, or combination thereof, said device agents further extracting identity of said sources (col. 3, lines 60-65; col. 6, lines 30-50);
- c. A retrieval manager operatively linked to said agents (Fig. 1, #34) initiating retrieval of data (col. 16, lines 40-45), regarding said identified sources (col. 16, lines 3-6), from said databases, and

Art Unit: 2145

d. A presenter operatively linked to said retrieval manager (Fig. 1, #31 and #32) rendering said retrieved data in one or more electronic devices (Figs. 6-8).

11. For claim 18, Shuman teaches that said requests for communication are any of the following: a pager message, an e-mail message, or a telephone call (col. 6, lines 30-50).

12. For claim 20, Shuman teaches that said electronic devices are any of the following: telephones, mobile telephones, WAP-enabled telephones, pagers, personal digital assistants (PDAs), electronic tablets, personal computers (PCs), mobile computers, laptops, or wireless computer-based devices (col. 5, line 45 – col. 6, line 25).

13. For claim 22, Shuman teaches that said networks comprise any of the following: local area network (LAN), wide area network (WAN), wireless network, or Internet (col. 6, lines 30-50).

14. For claim 21, Shuman teaches that said system further comprises one or more entries locators associated with said one or more databases identifying specific calendar entries associates with said one or more sources (col. 12, lines 45-55), and a gatherer collecting and passing said identified specific calendar entries to said retrieval manager (col. 15, line 55 – col. 16, line 10).

15. For claims 23, 27, Shuman teaches a method and system (abstract) for facilitating business transactions (col. 1, line 1 – col. 5, line 35; col. 18, line 10 – col. 19, line 10), based on information retrieved over the World Wide Web (col. 4, lines 25-35), said method comprising:

a. Receiving an incoming communication (Fig. 9, #910) from a business (Figs. 10-12), said incoming communication comprising a plurality of communication types further comprising at least one of e-mail, telephone, fax, IM, collaborative message, or

Art Unit: 2145

combination thereof (col. 11, lines 25-30; col. 13, lines 33-35; col. 15, line 55 – col. 16, line 5);

b. Detecting identity of said business (Fig. 9, #915 and #920; col. 11, lines 24-30; col. 12, lines 15-20 and 45-55);

c. Accessing the World Wide Web and retrieving and extracting information related to said detected identity (col. 16, lines 3-6);

d. Summarizing said extracted information (Fig. 9, #925); and

e. Performing a business transaction based on said summarized information (Figs. 6-8; col. 15, lines 15-55).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

16. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

17. Claims 5, 15, 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shuman as applied to claims 1, 10, 23 above, and further in view of Higgins et al. (US 2002/0116505).

18. For claims 5, 15, Shuman does not expressly disclose that said extracted data is in iCalendar format. Shuman does disclose extraction of data from an external source, including a control to open the calendar program (col. 15, line 55 – col. 16, line 10), but does not provide limitations on the type of calendar data or the method of external data access. Higgins teaches a method and system (abstract) of providing calendar information from an external source to an application program requesting said data (Paras. 1-23 and 29 and 85), wherein the extracted data

Art Unit: 2145

is in an iCalendar format (Paras. 58-61). At the time the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would have added Higgins iCalendar formatting, along with Higgins method of client-server interaction to provide calendar data from an external source, to Shuman in order to determine a method of implementing Shuman's proposed features in a Shuman distributed system environment, and further to provide the benefits of an XML process such as a streamlined communication without need of translation (Para. 43).

19. For claim 25, Shuman teaches that said method further comprises the step of rendering said summarized information in one or more electronic devices associated with one or more clients (Fig. 1), but does not expressly disclose that information is rendered in a browser enabled electronic device. Higgins teaches this limitation (Para. 34). At the time the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would have added browser functionality to Higgins in order to provide a simpler user interface (Para. 7).

20. Claims 6, 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shuman and Higgins as applied to claims 1, 5, 10, 15 above, and further in view of Cortright (6,828,989).

21. For claims 6, 16, Shuman does not expressly disclose chronologically ordering said extracted data in iCalendar format. Shuman does disclose determining whether a certain time period conflicts with or is proximate to another calendar item (col. 15, lines 59-62), but does not expressly disclose implementation methods regarding how the system determines whether there is a conflicting or adjacent appointment. Higgins teaches that such appointment data may be in iCalendar format (see above), but does not expressly disclose the operations of the calendar server or client applications. Cortright teaches a method and system (abstract) of a calendar

Art Unit: 2145

management application system (col. 1, line 1 – col. 4, line 55), wherein calendar data is extracted from an external source (Fig. 2, #240; Fig. 3, #300), and then sorted in chronological (sequential) order (Fig. 3, #310; col. 10, line 29 – col. 12, line 40). At the time the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would have provided Cortright's sorting and presentation method to Shuman in order to determine implementation of determining date proximity, and to further Shuman's goal of organizing and managing data such that critical information is not overlooked (col. 1, lines 35-50).

22. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shuman as applied to claim 14 above, and further in view of Belfiore et al. (6,990,513).

23. For claim 17, Shuman does not expressly disclose that at least one of said one or more databases is a relational database that is accessible via search query language (SQL). Belfiore teaches a method and system (abstract) of a distributed computing system (title) for facilitating communications and retrieval of data from external sources for applications (col. 1, line 1 – col. 5, line 60), said data including calendar data and business related data (col. 12, line 55 – col. 13, line 60), wherein said databases are relational databases accessible via SQL (col. 28, line 25 – col. 29, line 67). At the time the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would have utilized Belfiore's database system in Shuman in order to simplify the handling of complex data manipulation (col. 29, lines 30-40).

24. Claim 24 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shuman as applied to claim 23 above, and further in view of Bowman-Amuah (6,704,303).

Art Unit: 2145

25. For claim 24, Shuman does not expressly disclose that said communication is a telephonic communication, but does disclose connection to a telephone network (col. 6, line 39). Bowman teaches a method and system (abstract) of combining telephone and data communications for using telephone call handling in computer applications (col. 1, lines 1-55), and in particular that such calls utilize a source identity (col. 33, line 25 – col. 39, line 55) that may be utilized for gathering and using information (col. 39, line 55 – col. 48, line 67). At the time the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would have added a telephony connection to Shuman in order to provide interoperability between services (col. 1, lines 30-35).

26. Claim 26 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shuman as applied to claim 23 above, and further in view of Sandhu et al. (6,347,307).

For claim 26, Shuman does not expressly disclose that said business transaction is a transaction related to financial securities. Sandhu teaches a method and system (abstract) of performing transactions related to financial securities (col. 1, line 1 – col. 2, line 45), wherein communications are linked to calendar servers in order to perform financial securities (col. 4, lines 20-55). At the time the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would have utilized Sandhu data in Shuman so as to expand Shuman's functionality and interactivity (col. 3, lines 50-65).

(10) Response to Argument

Applicant's arguments filed 27 July 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. An analysis of the arguments is provided below.

A quick analysis of the claims shows that claim 1 has some significant problems resulting from the usage of similar terms. In particular, the applicant uses both the singular form of communication (claim 1, lines 4, 13-15) and the plural form of communication (claim 1, lines 2 and 5). Similarly, the applicant uses three types of data: source (claim 1, part b), database (part c) and a subset of database data called extracted data (parts c and d) that will be summarized (part d). While the confusion is not sufficient to require a 112 rejection, it is an area that must be kept in mind when analyzing the arguments of the applicant.

Many times, the applicant also confuses “one of the following” with “all of the following.” In a case of single selection – of A, B, or C – the examiner only has to show one of the possibilities, rather than all of the possibilities. The claim must clearly and without ambiguity show that the system uses all functions as opposed to any of the functions.

The examiner also notes that, with the exception of claim 1, all arguments are primarily blanket statements that Shuman does not disclose an item in the claims. Despite a lack of arguments regarding how Shuman is differentiated, the examiner will address each argument to the best of his ability.

Applicant argues that Shuman does not expressly disclose receiving an incoming communication (P. 9, lines 13-16). Yet the applicant concedes that Shuman uses e-mail (line 19) in addition to recognizing user input (line 15). One of ordinary skill in the art would know that a receiving step is inherent in e-mail applications, as the e-mail had to have come from somewhere. Fig. 3 shows “the modular architecture defined by the Messaging Application

Art Unit: 2145

Programming Interface (MAPI) (col. 3, lines 30-35) and shows the hierarchical levels that make possible the reception of an e-mail communication (col. 7, line 65 – col. 9, line 67). Fig. 9 is used to show the manual selection of received communications, and the existence of received communications teaches, by simple deduction to one of ordinary skill in the art, a prior step of receiving these communications from somewhere. As such, the reception of an incoming communication is expressly disclosed, in addition to being both easily deduced and clearly inherent. (Final action, Para. 2).

In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., "a plurality of communication types other than simply e-mail (P. 9, lines 18-19),") are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). The claims are drawn to the reception of a single incoming communication, and do not state the reception of multiple communications types nor the switching between different types of communications. Instead, the single communication may be chosen from any item of the list, and it is only necessary for the examiner to show one type of communication. The claims as drawn do not require the examiner show two communications of different types, let alone the handling of each type on the list. (Final action, Para. 3).

Applicant then argues that the identity of a source cannot be a sender's address (P. 10, lines 4-6). An email address identifies both the user and the user's domain, i.e. a company name

Art Unit: 2145

the user is attached to. Neither the specification nor the claims more narrowly define “detecting the identity of the source” and the remarks are silent as to how extracting an email address for use with another system is outside this term. (Final action, Para. 4).

In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., “automatically identifying the source of a message (P. 10, line 7)”) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., “extracting information about the source of the communication (P. 10, lines 11-12)”) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). Nowhere in the claims does it mention extraction of information about the source. In fact, the claims as drawn teach away from this limitation, towards mere detection of the identity, followed by using this identity information to extract calendar information from a recipient-attached database. The best that can be said is that the extracted data “regards said detected source (step c),” which cannot be interpreted as similar to “being

Art Unit: 2145

about the source.” (Final action, Para. 5). The examiner notes that notification as defined may include display on a monitor, and related forms such as infobars, pop-up windows, and the like.

In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., “that steps a-d have to be performed before the recipient is even notified of the communication (as opposed to populating an infobar)(P. 10, lines 15-16)”) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). It is not up to the examiner to read into the claims the implication that they be performed in order and without delay, unless the claims expressly disclose such or unless the system would not be functional without the implied chronology. The examiner is free to interpret the notification as occurring before the detection of the source, or days after the summarizing step has occurred. (Final action, Paras. 6-7).

In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., the rendering of the extracted data occurs “automatically” and at the exact moment as the notification of an incoming communication (P. 10, lines 17-19).”) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). At no time do the claims recite that the notification nor rendering occurs automatically.

Art Unit: 2145

Furthermore, the applicant fails to properly separate the notification of the incoming message from the rendering of the associated extracted data.

In response to applicant's argument, re claim 2, that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., definition of past event entries (P. 11, line 6)) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). The examiner defines "past event entries" as an item that has previously been entered, and hence the items that you check for conflicts with. Applicant has done nothing to redefine this term. As currently drawn, calendar information is sufficient to reject claim 2, absent further limitations.

Applicant argues, re claim 3, that Shuman fails to disclose the usage of sockets (P. 11, lines 12-14). (Examiner does not have to show other elements.) The examiner has already shown that communication is inherent in email systems, and further that sockets are inherent in communication interfaces by definition. In particular, MAPI uses sockets by definition, as known by one of ordinary skill in the art, also referred to as a spooler (col. 9, lines 35-65).

Applicant claims that, re claim 4, Shuman does not disclose extracting over a network (P. 11, line 20). Applicant does concede, however, that the system is implemented in a distributed computing environment (P. 11, lines 21-22), meaning that the system occurs over at least one network. Based on claim 1, this regards retrieving data from a database. "Execution of the

Art Unit: 2145

program modules may occur... remotely in a client/server manner (col. 4, line 30).” Further details of remote storage are also given (col. 4, lines 45-60). The showing of multiple networks is not required for claim 4 analysis.

In response to applicant's argument, re claims 7, 11, 19, that the references fail to show extraction from a client profile database (P. 12, lines 6-7). The claims as drawn are fulfilled as long as the art shows extraction from any database, as opposed to all databases. Furthermore, the profile database only has to show information associated with a client, and this may include calendar information, absent further profile definitions.

Applicant claims that, re claims 8 and 12, Shuman does not disclose extracting over a network (P. 12, lines 12-13). Based on claim 1, this regards retrieving data from a database. More specifically, the claims as drawn do not indicate that the additional data is separate from the already cited extracted data of claim 1, making this claim similar to claim 4. “Execution of the program modules may occur... remotely in a client/server manner (col. 4, line 30).” Further details of remote storage are also given (col. 4, lines 45-60).

In response to applicant's argument, re claim 14, that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., “database stores information of the source (P. 12, lines 18-20)”) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26

Art Unit: 2145

USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). Storing information of or about the source is not the same as “storing information related to a source.” The information related to a source may include message content sent by a source, and calendar information related to a source’s activities. And while there is a limitation regarding “extracting identity of said sources,” the extraction occurs on the message, not the database, and there are no limitations describing how the information is used. That said, the purpose of the citation is to show that the system queries information included and external to the message, which includes information about the source (see above).

In response to applicant's argument, re claim 14, that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., “the user does not initiate *automatic* retrieval of data (P. 13, lines 1-2)”) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). There is no limitation stating that a retrieval manager, without input from a user, automatically initiates retrieval of data to provide the user with data before they are notified of the incoming communication. In fact, claim 14 does not disclose any sort of notification step, let alone what occurs before or after the step. That said, the cited area clearly shows that there is an extraction and query before notification (col. 14, lines 10-15).

Applicant alleges, re claim 21, that Shuman is silent regarding “one or more entries locators associated with one or more databases identifying specific calendar entries associates with said one or more sources (P. 13, lines 15-16).” The examiner notes that the claims, as

Art Unit: 2145

currently drawn, associate the sources with specific calendar entries as opposed to entries locators. Applicant fails to provide any discussion regarding how he thinks there is a discrepancy between an entry locator and an e-mail system that searches a calendar database. Even if a tag was implied by an entry locator limitation, such tags are taught by Shuman (Figs. 10 and 11). When checking a calendar for previous entries, the results occur due to using a database, in which calendar entries are associated with information about who the meetings are with, i.e. Bob Smith (col. 12, lines 35-65).

In response to applicant's arguments, re claim 22, that Shuman does not disclose a wireless network (P. 13, line 22), the examiner again points out that the network may comprise any, not all, of the networks on the list, and that the showing of each network type is not necessary (Final, Paras. 15 and 16, the reasoning of which applicant accepts, P. 13, lines 9-11). Further, Shuman teaches usage of a PSTN telephone network, and one of ordinary skill in the art could presume that such a network would be attached to a cellular phone network.

Applicant alleges, re claims 23 and 27, that Shuman fails to expressly disclose "extraction of external data about a business separate from any information contained in the message (P. 14, lines 9-11)." Shuman teaches that an external network is used to determine whether other contacts or meetings are associated with the same person or business identity, and performs a business transaction based on that. The claims as drawn say nothing regarding that the extracted data being "external" nor do they require the separation from information contained

Art Unit: 2145

in the message. That said, it is clear that the old discussions on calendar information related to the message sender's identity still applies in this case.

Applicant alleges, re claims 23 and 27, that Shuman fails to expressly disclose "performing a specific business transaction which is based on such extracted (and summarized) information (P. 14, lines 11-13)." Shuman teaches that an external network is used to determine whether other contacts or meetings are associated with the same person or business identity, and performs a business transaction based on that. Absent further definition as to what constitutes a business transaction, it is clear that setting up meetings or performing work-related tasks, for example, clearly fulfill this limitation.

Therefore, the rejections are maintained for the reasons above. This rejection is final.

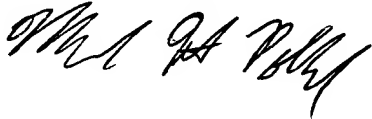
(11) Related Proceeding(s) Appendix

No decision rendered by a court or the Board is identified by the examiner in the Related Appeals and Interferences section of this examiner's answer.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,

Melvin H. Pollack




Conferees:

Jason Cardone



JASON CARDONE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

Rupal Dharia



RUPAL DHARIA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER